



Tribune.

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NOT A MATTER OF EDUCATION.

THE COLD-BLOODED PLOT TO MURDER A REPUB-LICAN RELATED BY THE VICTIM OF SOME " LEADING CITIZENS"-PLUMMER.

VILLE'S PRINCIPAL BUSINESS AP-PEARED TO BE THE BUY.

ING AND DRINKING

OF WHISKEY.

Little Rock, May 1.—The most important witness before the Congressional Investigation Committee to-day was Charles Wahl, who acted as ber, 1888, at Plummerville, of which place he was at that time a resident. He has since then become a resident of another county, not from choice, but because it was no longer safe for him to remain at Plummerville. It seems that he testified before the United States Commissioners about the alleged ballot-box thieves in 1888. the "leading citizens" of Plummerville were arward, he returned to Plummerville and was shot at in the same manner that proved so effective in the case of J. M. Clayton. That Wahl was not

killed was not due to the intent of the assassin,

but ... the defect of his aim.

as being particularly bright, but of his honesty and truthfulness there can be not the slightest doubt. He certainly is a man of courage to remain in Arkansas at all, under the present circumstances. His life surely would not now be regarded by an ordinarily prudent insurance company as an altogether satisfactory risk. The the rigid cross-examination of counsel for Mr. Judges at Plummerville in November, 1888, and explained the part he took in it. Describing briefly the events of the day, he came to the critical period after the closing of the polls. Two of the idges and the two clerks had gone to supper. Hobbs, the third judge of election, and Wahl remained alone in the room where the polling had gone on. A proposal by Hobbs to go to supper also was promptly acceded to by Wahl, but he insisted upon going with Hobbs as long as he rein possession of the ballot-box. cost virtuous Hobbs felt greatly hurt because he seemed to be watched like a thief, the two returned to the polling-place. No one was there. Casually Hobbs inquired of Wahl how many Demanswer. Then a voice, belonging, as Wahl thinks to O. T. Bentley, though he didn't see the figure,

the ballots had begun yet. "No," said Hobbs, who shortly afterward redropped in for a private conversation in the back | consolidation or emigration of those who could no part of the room. That over, there was some earn a living at home. Wahl had just lit his pipe, when families a pistol in his hand, who commanded Wahl and A more pernicious doctrine was never heard. (Cheers, the election judge to turn their backs. At the same time he sweetly remarked that he would go Democratic." Wahl did not turn his back around so completely that he could not see in the doorway three other masked men clad in gum coats, covering the retreat of him who had demanded the surrender of the box. Among them he recognized O. T. Bentley, the deputy sheriff, who has figured so prominently already in these dispatches in connection with the assassination of the deputy sheriffs was in sight.

inquired through the door whether the count of

told before the United States Commissioner in Little Rock under oath. In December of that year Wahl, who seems occasionally to take a little more whiskey than is good for him, was in-Plummerville into playing a game of poker at the office of one Dr. Bradley.

Counsel for Breckinridge, who, by the way, ever since this investigation began, had vociferously proclaimed the intention of aiding the com mittee in ferreting out the murderers of J. M. Clayton and the thieves of the ballot-box, here made strenuous efforts to prove that Wahl not made strenuous efforts to prove that Wahl not early was a willing victim to this transaction. I ground that it committed the Eritish Exchequer to losses under non-payments, if it did not evict. The but that it was actually he who suggested the Exchequer would be none the worse. The Las would the "cards," This whole line of "assistance tendered by Mr. Breckinridge's counsel was soon rendered useless by the testimony of an extremely picturesque old negro couple, at whose house Wahl had engaged quarters for the night. who testified in the most positive manner that Wahl had been almost dragged into the game of poker by "Doc" White, another "leading citizen" of Plummerville, whom the negro, in addition, charged with the burning of Plummerville ballot-box. At any rate, after the play had been going on for some time, "Doe" White stepped out of the glass door into the yard for a minute or so, and after returning changed seats at the table with Wahl. Shortly after a shot came crashing through the glass window in the door and struck Wahl (who had been seated almost directly in line with the door), in the back of the head. Fortunately the ball only grazed the skull. There was a second-le for the

the back of the head. Fortunately the ball only grazed the skull. There was a scramble for the back room, some confusion, much swearing and a good deal of suspense, while the contents of the interrupted jack-pot gathered from the floor were distributed among the players. The wounded man received no attention whatever, though he had been wounded in a doctor's office and there were two doctors present.

As soon as he was able to do so, Wahl made his way to his father-in-law's, No one was ever arrested for this crime. No inquiry was ever instituted, no indictment was ever found. Wahl's companions in this game of poker were all Democrats, the was the only Republican, and they had, some of them, been indicted on the strength of the testimony given by Wahl some time before in the United States Commissioner's Court at Little Rock. The inference is plain. Comment seems to be superfluous.

A part of the morning's session of the commit-

A part of the morning's session of the commit-A part of the morning's session of the commit-tee was taken up by counsel for Mr. Breckin-ridge in proving up his vote in the Plummer-ville district. Nearly one-third of the white wit-nesses were unable either to read or write. There were exactly four negroes who delared that they had voted for Mr. Breckinridge. One of them declared that he voted for Mr. Breckinridge "be-cause Losse Christ was a white man." Another declared that he voted for Mr. Breekinridge "because Jesus Christ was a white man." Another
admitted that he was a "sort of colored Muzwump," voting sometimes the Democratic ticket,
sometimes the Republican. The third declared
that he worked "at farming for the Federal
Government." That neither could read or write
goes without saying. A. C. Palmer, another of
the election judges in the Plummerville precinct,
teld the committee that there was no indignation
expressed at all when the theft of the ballot-box
was announced, no regrets, no concern. On the
contrary, the "leading citizens" of Plummerwas announced, no regrets, no concern. On the contrary, the "leading citizens" of Plummer-ville seemed to regard the whole thing as a huge joke—a significant.

WHITES UNABLE TO READ., boast of ten business places, five of which are saloons. The most graphic account of life in Plummerville, however, was given by one McCallum, who kept the courtroom in roars of laughter for nearly an hour by describing how be "painted the town red" in company with its distinguished Mayor.

BALFOUR ON THE LAND BILL,

THE IRISH SECRETARY DISSECTING THE CRITICISMS OF ITS ASSAILANTS.

ASSERTING THAT NO COMERENT OPINION UPON THE PROPOSALS OF THE BILL EXISTS AMONG THE OPPOSITION.

London, May 1 .- The debate on the Land Purchase bill was resumed in the House of Commons this evening by Mr. Balfour, the Chief Secretary for Ireland. He said he thought it would be admitted that the attacks that had been made on the measure, though often mittee to-day was Charles of Elections in Novem-Linited States Supervisor of Elections in Novem-Linited States States States Supervisor of Elections in Novem-Linited States S against the Government proposals seemed to be the most hampered by a feeling that the bill was i cordance with the best traditions of every party in the House, besides the fact that they themselves had been the supporters of similar plans. For instance, there was Sir William Vernon Harcourt ("Hear, hear."). who had pounded away at the bill wilfully oblivious of Implicated by the testimony he gave, several of the fact that he had been a party to a measure that was open to every objection that he neged against the rested, though his testimony was not sufficient to convict them in the subsequent trial. Afterof the opponents of the Government. Their speeche were mutually destructive. Sir William Vernon Harcourt had told them that the hill would excite the jealousy of non-buyers on account of the benefits tenant buyers received. Mr. Gladstone had declared that the Charles Wahl is about fifty years of age and is a the landlords. Sir William Vector Harcourt objected by the landlords. farmer by occupation. He does not impress one to the hypothecation of local rates for land purchase under any circumstances, while Mr. Parnell based the whole of his speech on the objection that the Government were taking the one kind of security available for land purchase. Other opponents objected to the State as a landlord, while Mr. Dillon wanted the whole of congested districts compulsorily bought, the state to become the landlord.

A coherent opinion upon the proposals of the bil story he told on the witness-stand was straight-forward and was not in its material points shaken Still, he believed that many of their suggestions were designed to assist the Government. He approved Mi Breekinridge nor by the testimony of the sub- Parnell's proposal in favor of fining down rents, prosequent witnesses. He told the oft'-repeated tale of the trouble in organizing the Board of Election nated to the main scheme for establishing peasant owners, and second, that the tenants, where rents are fined down, be permanent. Mr. Dillon's suggestions regarding congested districts largely coincided with the Government's plans. In regard to migration or emigration, it would rest with the boards in the congested districts, not with the Government, which alte native should be adopted. The boards would find migrating families expensive, as they would have to be provided with houses costing, under the Laborers' Act, £100, and land of £20 yearly value at twenty years' purchase-involving a total of £500 for No exchequer could bear the of doing that on a large Hobbs dodged about town to a place where He agreed that everything ought to be done to culti he wanted "to wash his hands," to his home, to vate ushing in the West of Ireland. Merely to multi his bedroom, everywhere, almost, in fact, except ply the number of harbors would not effect the back to the polling-place; Wahl always keeping desired end. ("Hear, hear,") The Government plans in close company with him, and watching the ought to be judged in connection with measures passed box. After supper, in the course of which the or proposed for these districts, (Cheers). The Irish members had been rich in projects for dealing with the property of landlords, but could they point to a single bill really dealing with the vital difficulties of congested districts? (Cheers.) They had made The other election judges were nowhere in sight. many speeches throughout Ireland, but had they ever urged the inexpediency and unwisdom of early ocratic votes and how many Republican votes had been cast. Wahl estimated the former at 125, the latter at 660. Silence followed the population upon the landlords. Some responsibility for their having children surely rested on the parents.

Tim Healy (interrupting)-Send Mrs. Besant there. The Speaker immediately called Mr. Healy to order. Continuing, Mr. Balfour said that the Parnellites had refrained from touching the evils of the subdivision tired with a Democratic friend who had just of land in the West, and had refrained from urgin Their view was that the door was burst open by a masked man with whether they could earn a living or not in good faith, hoping that its plans would stimulate industries and improve agriculture. These plan should have been met by the Opposition in a fall spirit, as an honest attempt to solve a great problem

contracts under the bill, Mr. Balfour admitted that, if Ireland was in a normal condition, it would be desira ble to associate County Councils in the great work I which the Imperial Parliament was engaged. But was Ireland in a normal condition ! (Parnellite cheers.) The bill had no raison d'etre, unless it was to effect object This story, which was repeated to-day, Wahi not merely local, but National. The House ought not to allow itself to be frustrated in carrying out the benefits of the measure by any local authority likely o be influenced by political reasons. (Cheers and Parnellite laughter.) The local authorities in many parts of Ireland worked as much on political lines as the Pish members did. If it suited them to burke and misuse the efforts of the National Govern depended upon to carry out the designs of Parliament a normal condition of the country would justify hand whether great National objects should be carried interfect. (Cheers.) The bill had been assailed on the fall entirely on the local authorities, so the locality the door of Dr. Bradley's office in order to get out | had the strongest pecuniary interest in seeing that the bill would tend to drive out the landlords. the contrary, by diminishing social friction, the landlords would be induced to live more frequently in Ireland, with greater powers of usefulness. Deal ing with the arguments regarding the endangering of British credit, he contended that the measure obviates all risks. He denied the possibility of a gener repudiation. Public opinion would not support, an local interests would not tolerate repudiation.

In conclusion the speaker urged that the bill had special merits. It provided adequate security. to pay, which might arise to the most thriffy and industrious tenant. It did somethic to pay, which might arise to the most thrifty and industrious tenant. It did somethics substantial for the laboring classes, which had been excluded from every former bill. It gave localities the strongest inducement to maintain the honesty of tenants. It offered a solution of the problem of congested districts. Taken as a whole, the bill was a great boon to Ireland, such as she never could contex upon herself and never could get except from the party now in power. C Hear, hear.") Did the Opposition seriously believe a better opportunity for carrying out a policy favorable to land purchase in Ireland would ever occur? If they would torget the political contest and ask themselves whether they were likely to find a scheme materially better, they would aid in the great work which the Government, without party purpose, had taken in hand. (Cheers).

Mr. Sexton, Nationalist, said he could not credit the Government with Ce impartial feelings which measure. It was designed to enable them to get rid of practically unsalable land. It was not a solution of the land problem. It was a betrayl of the country. (There hear.") In 1886 the electorate distinctly decided that the credit of the State should not be piedged to buy out the landlords, although the best scandit possible was offered. The Government dombities thought that they would not get a fresh lease of power, and must therefore do their best for the land-lords, whatever might result. Contrasting Mr. Farmell's scheme with the bill, he contended that it was better than the Government measure. He warned the Government that the class of tenants purchasing under the bill would default payment, even without repudiation, the probable result being a general strike against the exactions of the local authorities.

The Land Parchase bill passed the second reading by a vote of 34s to 28s.

PERILOUS VOYAGE OF AN EMIGRANT SHIP. Montreal, May 1.-The Beaver Line steamer Lake Nepigon, Captain Herriman, with a large number of emigrants, arrived here yesterday, nineteen days from Liverpool. In latitude 50:17 Torth, longitude 38:20 west, she encountered two large icchergs in a dense fog and a collision was narrowly avoided. On April 17 the ship encountered a field of pack ice off Cape Ray, N. F., and for six days without a chance of escape she was at the mercy of the ice in which she became tightly jammed. Finally the ice began to shove under the ship, she began to careen and was in danger of capsizing and almost a panic ensued among the emigrants, but at the critical moment the lam ceased and the steamer was once more in the water. She got nipped again on April 22 and was cut out by the scaling steamer samon.

THE CITY OF NEW-YORK'S MACHINERY.

London, May 1.- The officials of the Inman S ompany have convinced the Board of Trade that the brackets supporting the shafts of the steamer City of New-York are more than sufficiently strong to do the work intended, and the Loard has therefore reconsidered its determination to compel the company to place extra brackets in the shaft alleys. The steamer will therefore sail for New-York on Wednesday next.

MINNIE PALMER AND HER HUSBAND INJURED. etress, and her husband, Mr. Rodgers, were driving at Brighton to-day their horse bolted and their carriage was overturned. Both were thrown out. Miss Palmer sustained several bruises and one of Mr. Rodgers's arms was broken.

THE LAND PURCHASE BILL.
Dublin, May 1.- United Ireland, commenting on yield to the combined forces of coercion and eviction, repudiation will become a mere matter of expediency and may become a necessity.

WANT NO FEES IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS. London, May 1.—The Baptist Union has adopted a esolution declaring that the time has come to abolish all fees at the public elementary schools in Great

HOLIDAY IN THE LONDON STOCK MARKET. London, May 1.—Today is the semi-annual set-tling day of the Bank of England, and is therefore a holiday in the stock market.

THE SQUADRON OF EVOLUTION. Malta, May 1.-The American warships Chicago, Yorktown, Boston and Atlanta sailed from here to-day for Algiers.

THE ELECTRIC EXHIBITION OPENED. London, May 1.—The Duke of Edinburgh opened the Electric Exhibition at Edinburgh to-day,

it will be opened to Easton, Talbot County, by June 1. attention to the speech, or commented upon it as a and that the whole line from Baltimore to Salisbury loke, and without any serious intent the Assembly will be in operation by July 15. At salisbury a con-section will be made with the Pennsular division of the Pennsylvania road, and two branches of the same Albany Argus" and "The Albany Express" surrendered system will be tapped at Easton and Burlock. The four columns of their highly valuable space to a vertime between Baltimore and Ocean City will then be battin report of General Curtis's speech, and it began reduced to four hours. Talbot, Caroline, Dorchester to be whispered about that the Westinghouse Electric reduced to four hours. Talket, Caroline, Derchester and Wicomico counties will contribute \$75,000 each.

A New England syndicate has put in \$200,000, and a Waryland syndicate \$850,000. For transfer heats \$100,000 will be needed, and for equipment of the road, \$100,000. The Car Trust will carry the equipment, and private subscriptions along the line will amount to about \$10,000. The roadbet las cost amount to about \$10,000. The roadbet las cost subscriptions along the line will seried to be promising to take a certain number of copies of those papers. As for the solid itself, he had introduced it for several years prevently to about \$10,000. The roadbet las cost \$15,000 cash. Terminals will cost \$15,000. General Cartis pronounced to be groundless. He himself to the account of the company.

THE ROANOKE RIVER.

Petersburg, Va., May 1 (special).—E. D. Walker, of Broadlyn, N. Y., arrived at Weldon, N. C., last Thursday, and registered at the hotel of the Atlantic Coast Line. He was assigned to a room, and appeared to be in a cheerful mood. He remained in the well to the part of the south on the period when he pushed it happened to be directly.

wash, alleged that the valderhills had farmished raplifal for completing extensions of the Great Northern (Manifolia) system, in the Parine Northern of the Story region. Channely M. Depen pronounced the story region. Channely M. Depen pronounced the story region. Channely M. Depen pronounced the story resolute and wide awake purpose to vote for the child.

- Litrat that this bill will pass," said Mr. Hitt. when the valderhill interests had secured the capital parishment ought to be a little more than a month ago. He was been in its favor. The Assembly listened with language when form accidental drowning. When found Mr. Walker was assistant demands that behind this appearance of passivity there was a resolute and wide awake purpose to vote for the citizen of "The Cosmopolitan Magazine," and was a resolute and wide awake purpose to vote for the citizen of "The Cosmopolitan Magazine," and was a pournalist.

- I trust that this bill will pass," said Mr. Hitt.

- because I think that capital panishment ought to be a little more than a month ago. He was been in

FAILING TO AMEND WESTERN RATES which were necessitated by the Alton's reduction, ended to-day in failure. Not a tiling was proposed upon which

Cape May, N. J., Mar 1 (Special -The officers of West Jersey Railroad arrived here by a special train

CUTTING LAKE AND RAIL RATES.

New-Haven, Conn., May 1.—Lucius P. Tuttle entered open his duties to-day as general superintendent of the New-York, New-Haven and Buttleid Bullmad, and O. M. shepard, who has for several years been the general operintendent, entered upon his duties as superintendent of the New-York Division of the road, having an office in New-York. Mr. Tuttle will have his headquarters here. he change came about through the death of Superintendent

Cincinnati, May 1 .- A bold and successful diamond tore of Michie Bros., in West Fourth st. Two thieve of them snatched a tray, and they both dashed out hird had placed himself outside the door, prepared to lock the inmates in, but the spring lock did not

Cincinnati, May 1.-At the Grand Army of the Republic Encampment, Department of Ohio, today, a resolution offered by Comrade I. F. Mack was adopted eith enthusiasm, declaring "that, without abandon ing any claim heretofore made in behalf of our needy our dead comrades, we now demand of the Congreof the United States the passage of a per diem service pension law, pure and simple." The Conneil of Administration was selected as follows: Wells S. Jones, Waverly; Thomas McConnett, Urbana; J. W. R. Cline, springfield; B. M. Moniton, Lima; N. S. Smith, Co-mmbus.

NO MORE LICENSE IN FALL RIVER. Fall River, Mass., May 1 .- Yesterday the license law expired here and dealers all last night were give

RUSHING THROUGH THE BILL TO ABOLISH CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.

THE ASSEMBLY PASSES THE CURTIS BILL IN UNSEEMLY HASTE-MR. SAXTON'S GREAT HURRY-LOOKING FOR THE AFRICAN

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Albany, May 1.—Are there any bounds to the ambition of the Westinghouse Electric Light Company 1 And in what way can the State of New-York atone for its choice of a Westinghouse dynamo to take the life of Kemmler and other convicted murderers! object of his visit. Raymond becan to question Green One is forced fairly to ask these questions in view of about who had made the complaint. The officer told the life of Kemmler and other convicted murderers? the success of the Electric Light Company in over-riding the will of the State of New York by using the United States Courts to prolong Keminder's forfeited Raymond asked the officer to wait while he went upthe Land Purchase bill, says that if the Irish tenants life. The company for months sourld to prove the stairs to get his hat and coat. Immediately after Electrical Execution law unconstitutional. by the decision of the Court of Appeals of this State, it then obtained the aid of Judge Wallace, of the United State- District Court, to save the murderer's life, or rather, to prevent the use of the electrical execution apparatus. But it seems that the company's rearces are not yet exhausted. Now, it is authonously seeking to abolish capital punishment itself in the State of New York. This afternoon the Assembly, the bill of Mr. Curtis, of St. Lawrence County, abolithat he had married another woman and was living in favor of an eight-hour law. Ishing capital punishment. The bill, if possible, is with her in Sing Sing. to be rushed through the Senate next week. All the arrangements have been made already for a hearing on the bill before the senate Judiciary Committee.

Thearre till a short time ago and had been employed by J. M. Hill for about six years. Mr. Hill always re-

London, May 1.—The Duke of Edinburgh opened the Electric Exhibition at Edinburgh to day.

| Electric Exhibition at Edinburgh to day. | It is expected that the found the work, which been considered by the Assembly; at least it was not debated. General Curtis, its author, upon its second reading, read a speech of two hours' duration in its favor, but, as usual on occasions of long speeches, nearly all the Assemblymen went out into the smoking room while it was being delivered. No one then thought that Mr. Curtis seriously thought of passing the bill, and therefore no one paid any attention to the speech, or commented upon it as a loke, and it is supposed that he found the work, which was extremely elaborate, too much for him, as he disappeared just before the first performance and left no word as to where or why he had gone. The result of his absence was that the last work on the pleec was done under a great disadvantage, and the long delays at the first performance of the play were attributed to the want of a man capable of the days ago, and that was the first knowledge that anybody about the theat the whole line from Ealtimore, No one then thought that Mr. Curtis seriously thought of passing the bill, and therefore no one paid any attention to the speech, or commented upon it as a joke, and without any serious intent the Assembly all for a National Convention of Railroad Com- pose and was giving General Curtis its powerful aid search was instituted for him, but without success in his apparently humandtarian aim. Mr. Hitt, of This morning two colored men were fishing in the Albany, also developed a sentimental interest in the Leanoke River, near the railroad bridge, when they

Crawford, Currier, Curtis, Davis, Decker, Democy, Ladres, Fish, Fitts, Gibbs, Greene, Gretsinger, Great, Gullsord, Hafner, Harwood, Henderson, Hitt, Husbon, Albert Johnson, H. C. Johnson, I. Sam Johnson, R. S. Johnson, Jones, Kelly, Rerrigan, Kill, Kimboll, Kurth, Larmon, Lerey, L'Hommedlen, Mactin, Menninger, Miller, Mitchell, Mott, Mullancy, Noian, J. J. O'Connor, J. K. O'Connor, O'Hare, Pierson, Bholes, Rico,

McBride, Monaghan, Page, Pealer, Pearsall, Peck. Sage. Selleck, Shechan, Shields, Stewart, Van Ranken, Willis

UNABLE TO PAYINIEREST ON ITS BONDS.

PANY REORGANIZED.

The Manhattan Beach Improvement Company Limited, has been reorganized. On the first of last March the company found itself unable to meet the interest on its bended indebtedness, which amounted to \$1,000,000. The stock of the Manhattan Beach Improvement Company is held by the Manhattan and other property of the Insprovement Company.

Beach Company, which leases and manages the hotel Under the reorganization the old stockholders will re-tain their interest. The plan of reorganization in-volves the issue of \$1,000,000 of bonds bearing interest at 4 per cent to redeem the outstanding defaulted bonds of the same amount. The old bonds bore in terest at 7 per cent. To comalize the difference be-tween 4 and 7 per cent to the maturity of the first bonds in 1909, preferred steck will be issued to the bondholders. The amount to be issued has not yet been accurately determined. If the new company is prosperous the bondholders through the income on their stock will receive back the money on their invest-

ments with the original interest as guaranteed. This plan was made about twenty days ago, and as more than a majority of the bondholders have signified their assent and deposited their bonds so as to receive the new issue, the success of the reorganization is assured. The legal steps will now be proceeded with to complete the transaction. The

plan as agreed upon is the work of Henry W. Maxwell, the vice-president of the Manhattan Beach Company, and all the negotiations have been made by him. Austin Corbin will retain the presidency of the company. Manhattan Beach will be opened this year as usual with Gilmore's band in attendance. The piece of flreworks for this year will be the Storming of Vera Crizz. This will be the first American scene that Pain, of London, has ever made.

SHOT HIMSELF TO ESCAPE ARREST.

THE ATTEMPTED SUICIDE OF A THEATRICAL CARPENTER WHO WAS CHARGED

Policeman Green yesterday morning called at the home of Henry C. Raymond, No. 6 Maple Place, Sing sing, with a warrant for his arrest on a charge of bigamy. When he saw Raymond he told him the him that a woman who said she was his wife and that she lived in Brooklyn had sworn out the warrant. Defeated Raymond entered his room a pistol shot was heard and the policeman found Raymond lying on the floor with a pistol shot wound in his left breast. He was still conscious, but refused to talk about the shooting. Two physicians were summon ed and they said that the wound would probably be fatal.

The woman at whose instance the warrant was is-med said in her complaint that she was married to Raymond in 1888, and that he treated her cruelly and hally deserted her. She had learned a short time ago

Raymond was stage carpenter of the Union Square Is it possible that the State Senate, occupied as it carded him as a quiet and inoffensive man, and was will be next week constantly with work in preparation | much surprised to hear the stories told of him yesterfor the adjournment of the Legislature, will dure to pro-mounce judgment hastily on a bill of such vast im-the production of "Money Mad" at the Standard Theaportance? The bill cannot be said truthfully to have tre, and it is supposed that he found the work, which

E. D. WALKER'S BODY FOUND.

THE ROANOKE RIVER.

of Brooklyn, N. Y., arrived at Weldon, N. C., last curred in the Place de la Republique at 10 o'clock after the Court of Appeals declared the Electrical eral hours to spare, he would go down to the river Execution law constitutional. He knew nothing to see the men fish. Then he left the hotel. At Washington, May 1.—Pursuant to a resolution about the Westinghouse people pushing the the hour for the departure of the train he was not at adopted at a convention of the state Railroad Com- bill. People came to the opinion that the station. One of the hotel servants went to his dissioners, held in Washington March 6, 1889, a at least the Westinghouse Company had room, and found all his baggage just as he had left summittee appointed at that meeting have issued a decided that the Curtia act was available for its pure it. Alarm then began to be felt for his safety, and

Commerce Commission in Washington, May 28, 1890.

The Railroad Commissioners of all the States, and any state officers charged with the supervision of railroads or railroad interest, and the Executive Committee of the Association of American Railway Accounting officers are requested to attend the convention.

This morning two colored men were fishing in the Konnoke River, near the railroad bridge, when they saw a dark object floating down with the current that a point in the Association of American Railway Accounting motion the address was made one of the public documents of the year MR. DEPEW DENIES THE STORY.

Dispatches printed yesterday from Spokane Falls.

Wash, alleged that the Vanderbilts had farmished is fervent speech in its favor. The Assembly listened oner's jury brought in a verdict of death from acci-

*because I think that capital punishment ought to be a little more than a month ago. He was been in abolished. Humanity calls for it and is revolted at Brooklyn about thirty-one years ago. After his graduareceived equally six ng repudiation from both sources.

Executions. I am glad to say that at present there are only two classes of the community who yet favor and these are derryment and the publishing house of Harper & Brothers, and was in philadelphia. May 1—The Board of Directors of procenting attorneys. I have had a barne experience experience of connection with U.S. Grant, it. zine." When the magazine passed into the hands of General J. Brishin Walker Mr. Walker became assistant editor. He was the author of a book entitled "Rein-carnation; A Study of Forgotten Truth," and was a the country without delay. It is time to step the attempt to start a permanent conflagration among

FOLLOWING THE BANK OF AMERICA.

THE GLOUCESTER, N. J., CITY NATIONAL BANK CLOSED.

Camden, N. J., May 1 (Special).-The Gloncest City National Bank closed its doors this morning. The notice of suspension was posted soon after openworried. He refused to give out any information the president. One of the first persons to step into the bank when the doors were opened at 9 o clock was a runner from the National State Bank of Cam-den. He had a bundle of checks which he presented at the paying teller's desk, but payment on them was refused. The runner, who was also a notary public, noon that they did little business with the Gloncester bank, except in the way of collections. He said that yesterday, which the Gioucester bank paid to day. They had up to 1 o'clock protested checks on the

that received against the Gioucester bank.

It is not two years since the Gioucester ative on a bill L. Work, who is a son of George F. Work, is at its head. Owing to the losses the people of Gloucester had experienced by the failure of the Gloucester City had experienced by the failure of the Gloncester City savings Institution, they were slow to confide in the new bond. Cashier stokes declined to make any statement as to the finances of the bank, and as none has been published in the Camden papers for some months, the figures were difficult to obtain. The paid-up capital stock is said to be \$50,000. There was a slight run on the Edelity Surety, Trust and Safe Deposit Company, of which Work is also president, but all checks were honored by Cashier Ellison, who said that the company was in good condition. Presi-dent Work said to day that he owned stock in the lattle of America of Philadelphia, which suspended yesterday.

Amsterdam, N. Y., May 1 (Special).-Justice Frothingham Fish to-day rendered a decision in the divorce case of Rebecca Munson against George H. Munson, both of this city. Munson is an insurance agent. His wife brought the action for absolute divorce and alimony, alleging that Munson went to California and by fraud obtained a divorce, and before leaving that State married Susie Flint, of this The defendant claimed that he obtained the divorce on the ground that his wife had deserted him. the accision is in layor of the plantin. The Justice charges the defendant with fraud and untrathfulness and declares that there is no evidence to sustain his charge of desertion. The Justice granted Mrs. Munson a divorce, with proper maintenance and with costs. The case will be appealed.

Affany, May 1 (special). - structures in the West Alignry Stock Yards covering about six acres were destroyed by fire to-night, together with nearly 1,000 tons of hay and a large quantily of feed. The fire was the work of an incendiary. The yards are owned by the New-York Central Railroad Company and there an insurance of about \$30,000 on them. P. Eastman and John B. Dutcher conducted the business Fastman and John B. Dutcher conducted the business of the yards. Their loss will be about \$50,000, which is only partially covered by insurance. The belief is almost general that the fire was started by a discharged railroad employe, although some think that it was started to wipe out the new abattoir. The wind blew strongly from the west, which no doubt saved the village of West Albany from destruction.

PRESIDENT OF AN ASBURY PARK BANK.

Asbury Park, N. J., May 1.-Bank Examiner Robert E. James, of Easton, Penn., to-day formally ac-cepted the presidency of the Asbury Park National Bank. MAY DAY IN EUROPE.

CONTINENTAL CITIES AND TOWNS STILL INTACT.

THE WORKINGMEN'S DEMONSTRATION NOT

MARKED BY DISORDER EXCEPT IN PARIS, PESTH AND PROSSNITZ, IN AUSTRIA

-FIVE HUNDRED ARRESTS IN

THE FRENCH CAPITAL.

Paris, May 1.-There was no disturbance here during the early part of to-day. All was quiet on the boulevards in the outlying sections of the city. while the central quarters were their usual aspect. The shops throughout the city, with the exception of those devoted to the sale of firearms and ammunition, were open and business went on as usual. A deputation of workingmen went to the Chamber in the afternoon and presented a petition asking that the Chamber make eight hours a legal day's work. Large crowds gathered in the thoroughfares in the vicinity of the Chamber, completely blocking them. The cavalry which was doing special duty about the city to-day, quietly cleared the way for the deputation to proceed. M. Floquet also received a Socialist deputation, headed by M. Guesde, which presented a memorial

Crowds are gathered at various points throughout the city, but perfect order was being maintained, until 7 o'clock in the evening, when a fight occurred on the Place de la Concorde. A body of workmen wished to pass down the Rue de la passage through them. A squadron of the municipal guards then charged upon the crowd. wounding a large number of men. Many arrests

The Prefect of the Seine, acting under the orders of M. Constans, Minister of the Interior, went to the Hotel de Ville to-day, and warned the Municipal Council not to receive deputations. The members of the Council protested against this action. but nevertheless submitted to the Minister's

The municipal guards left the Hotel de Ville at 7 o'clock. Upon their departure the crowd began to sing the "Marseillaise," and were dispersed by the police after a brief scuffle. Another skirmish between the police and sightseers acto-night. During the fracas a man fired a revolver at the police, but nobody was hurt. Several persons were arrested. At 11 o'clock all other quarters were calm, and the extra police were being withdrawn.

At a late hour the boulevards were thronged with excited people. In the Place Chateau d'Eau the cavalry charged upon the crowd, and several more arrests were made. The total number of arrests during the day approaches 500. It is stated that in the skirmish in the Place

de la Concorde thirty persons were wounded, but that they concealed the fact in order to escape The persons arrested in the Place de la Concorde were released at midnight. They are simply charged with refusing to move on. The boulevards and the Place de la Concorde have assumed their ordinary aspect. No deputations of workmen visited the Elyses

Palace or the Ministerial departments. The Paris correspondent of "The Times," of London, says that in an interview last night Minister Constans declared that he had no fear concerning May Day. The discontented, he said, would exhibit their strength, but so also would the larger party of law-abiders, thus facilitating the task of the Government. The Minister con-"I have ordered the arrest of fifty Anarchists in Paris and elsewhere. Louise Michel was arrested for incendiary speeches at Roanne. Six hundred and fifty cudgels were found in the house of the Marquis de Mores, with which it was intended to arm rioters. I shall continue to take precautions until all danger has passed. Then I shall take steps to expel from France four or five thousand foreigners who endanger public security. Toleration has become a crime. I intend to purge

Fourteen hundred hawkers were arrested last night and will be kept imprisoned till Friday to prevent their being employed and paid to engage in riotous demonstrations. The police seized 1,500 iron-tipped cudgels at the office of the "Journal d'Assaut," and a stock of revolvers and knives at the house of a Socialist.

us which, if it should break out, would consume

Pesth, May 1.-The labor demonstration here was marred by a scene of bloodshed. Early this morning a large number of workmen gathered in front of one of the rolling mills. At first the men were orderly enough, but under the incitement of agitators they became aroused and bitterly denounced the alleged tyranny of their employers. Finally they lost all self-control and engaged in a riotous demonstration which the police were powerless to quell. Military assistance was summoned, and a body of troops promptly appeared on the ground with fixed bayonets. The mob was ordered to disperse, and upon their refusing to obey the troops charged. The crowd At | broke and fled in all directions, but not before many of the rioters had been pierced by the bayonets of the soldiers. The mill where the trouble occurred remains open and work is going on as usual.

Vienna, May 1.-Despite the belief that the labor demonstration in this city would be attended by grave disorders, there was no disturbance whatever, & There have been no street parades, but meetings were being held in various halls which were attended by the larger portion of the workingmen in the city. No afternoon papers were issued to-day, as the printers were all taking part in the May Day fetes. The Prater has been occupied all day by troops, but the crowds that fill the streets have been orderly and there has been no necessity for official interference. Reports from Ostrau, Troppau and Bruenn say that work has been proceeding as usual and no disturbances have occurred.

From Prossnitz comes news of a riok. It appears that a number of workmen had been put in prison there, and when their fellow-workmen gathered on the streets this morning a plot was hatched for their liberation. The result was that a mob of fully 4,000 men made a combined attack upon the prison. The authorities, however, in anticipation of such an occurrence, had provided a strong guard for the prison, and the rioters, in spite of their desperate efforts, were repulsed and

completely routed.

At Trieste, Pola and Cracow there was only a slight cessation of work and everything was quiet.

The strike movement in the provinces is spreading. It is calculated that throughout Austria and Hungary 1,000,000 men have already struck or threaten to strike.

London, May 1.-The procession of working-

men which was held in this city to-day fell far short of the number it was expected would take part in the parade. The line was composed of only a few hundred men. The procession marched to Hyde Park, where a number of speeches in favor of the workingmen's cause were made. An attempt was made to hold a meeting at Hackney, but the police would not permit it, and the crowd was dispersed. A procession was formed at Soho Square, but as this was contrary to the police regulations, which provided that only one procession to follow a specified route would be allowed, it was broken up. Those taking

part in the procession made no resistance to the